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Mr. MacMurray.
#106

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: February 1, 1922.

The twenty-ninth meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions was held this afternoon, February 1st, 1922, at five o'clock in the Pan American Building.

The shipment of arms to China and the deposit of customs revenue were discussed, and the Committee adjourned until February 2, 1922, at 3:30 p.m.

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Mr. MacMurray.

#107

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

3

January 31, 1922.

FOR THE PRESS

The twenty-eighth meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions was held this afternoon, January 31, 1922, at five o'clock in the Pan American Building. A Sub-Committee was appointed composed of the heads of Delegations and their experts to draft the Treaty in regard to Pacific and Far Eastern Questions. The resolution in regard to the embargo on arms was then taken up but was not concluded when the Committee adjourned to meet February 1st, 1922, at 4:30 p. m.

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Mr. MacMurray.

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: January 25, 1922.

The twenty-sixth meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions was held this morning, January 25, 1922, at eleven a.m. in the Pan American Building.

THE CHAIRMAN (MR. HUGHES) stated that the Committee had before it the resolutions in regard to electrical communications.

MR. SZE read the following statement:

"I hope I have made it clear on a previous occasion that wireless stations not owned and operated by the Chinese Government, at present found in China, should, at the earliest possible moment, by negotiation with owners, be handed over to the operation and control of the Chinese Government. To state it clearly, I may say that the continuance of such radio stations under foreign operation as now exist in China, without its express consent is only a matter of sufferance upon the part of China, and that their existence and continuance can be legalized only when the foreign nations concerned have obtained from the Chinese Government its formal consent thereto.

"It is known to the world that in China wire telegraphy is a Government monopoly, and it will be a logical development to this Government monopoly that the Government should establish and maintain all wireless communications within the territory of China as a Government monopoly. The two systems of communication must cooperate, and in order that this cooperation may be harmonious, and efficient, it is necessary that both should be owned, controlled and operated by the Government.

"The nature of international wireless communication makes international cooperation highly desirable. This cooperation is needed in order that several stations of different nationality may not interfere with each others' wave lengths, and that unnecessarily high powered stations may not be established, or at improper places, and that suitable arrangements may be made for the distribution by wire telegraph or otherwise within the individual states of the wireless messages when received. Therefore, this important subject of international wireless communication is a matter which should be the subject of discussion looking toward cooperation between all stations concerned. While I do not pretend to be an expert on wireless communications, it seems to me that so important an international question should be dealt with as a whole, and not by taking China as a single unit for international discussion. As this Conference has been called -- and its work has proved - for the purpose of assisting China by the removal of existing limitations on her sovereign rights, I am inclined to think that the public might have misapprehension should any such commission be appointed to deal with even if only to discuss and report on such a subject, which is manifestly China's own and sole problem. My honored friend, Senator Root, has truly remarked that it is a 'grave question of policy, which primarily and fundamentally should be determined by the Government of China.' Senator Root had also remarked yesterday that the question of competition or controlled cooperation are not uniform in practice in all

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Mr. MacMurray.

7109

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: January 27, 1922.

The twenty-seventh meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions was held this afternoon, January 27, 1922, at 3:30 o'clock, in the Pan American Building.

THE CHAIRMAN (MR. HUGHES) called the meeting to order, and said that the Committee would hear the report of the Sub-Committee on Drafting in relation to the matter of electrical communications in China.

MR. ROOT said that the Sub-Committee on Drafting reported back to the full Committee the resolution adopted on the 7th of December, 1921, and recommended a re-adoption without change.

At the same time he was instructed to lay before the Committee a declaration in the following words:

DECLARATION CONCERNING THE RESOLUTION ON RADIO STATIONS IN CHINA OF DECEMBER 7, 1921.

The Powers other than China declare that nothing in paragraphs 3 or 4 of the Resolution of 7th December, 1921, is to be deemed to be an expression of opinion by the Conference as to whether the stations referred to therein are or are not authorized by China.

They further give notice that the result of any discussion arising under paragraph 4 must, if it is not to be subject to objection by them, conform with the principles of the Open Door or equality of opportunity approved by the Conference.

He asked that this declaration be spread upon the minutes of the Committee and moved the re-adoption of the Resolution of December 7th, which he assumed it was not necessary to read.

THE CHAIRMAN addressed the Committee and said they had heard the report of the Drafting Committee. The recommendation was that the full Committee re-adopt the resolution which had been adopted December 7th, 1921, by the Conference, without change. It was unnecessary again to read this resolution, he said.

As there was no discussion, a vote was taken, and the resolution was unanimously re-adopted, as follows:

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#110

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: January 7, 1922.

The seventeenth meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament was held this morning, January 7, 1922, at eleven o'clock in the Pan American Union Building.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA addressed the Committee as follows:

He said that he did not wish to take the time of the Committee in the performance of an unpleasant task; as some of the Delegates knew, he was about to take his leave of them to start that afternoon on his return journey to Tokio to assume his parliamentary responsibilities. It was needless for him to say how greatly he appreciated the courtesies and consideration which he had received and the spirit of cooperation on the part of his colleagues which he had encountered. That which the Conference had already accomplished had been successful; its full accomplishment was not yet completed. In bidding adieu to his colleagues he desired to state that he would always remember with gratitude and pride the privilege it had been to sit with them at the Conference and he hoped and trusted that their paths might meet again.

THE CHAIRMAN (MR. HUGHES) said that he was sure they would all deeply regret that Prince Tokugawa had to leave them. They were indebted to him for his co-operation and he might be assured of their abiding affection and esteem. He was leaving them the most pleasant memories of his association with them in this important work and the contribution that he had made personally to the success of their efforts. The Chairman then suggested that the Committee proceed with the consideration of the resolution which had been presented with respect to the abolition of the use of asphyxiating and other poisonous gases in warfare. He then read the resolution as follows:

> The use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and all analogous liquids, materials or devices having been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world and a prohibition of such use having been declared in treaties to which a majority of the civilized Powers are parties
>
> Now to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of international law binding alike the conscience and practice of nations, the signatory Powers declare their assent to such prohibition, agree to be bound thereby between themselves and invite all other civilized nations to adhere thereto.

MR. SARRAUT said:

"I rise to express my full and frank adherence to Mr. Root's resolution. From the first we condemned the barbarous inventions and the abominable practices introduced by Germany in the late war; the new methods consisting in the use of gases, burning liquids and poisonous substances and the first thing we have to do here officially is solemnly to denounce those who took the initiative in these things. We should all hope and work for the final disappearance from warfare of these infamous practices if indeed other wars are to come, a thought that is abhorrent to me.

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Mr. MacMurray.
#111

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

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January 6, 1922.

Memorandum for the Press:

The resolution submitted today, January 6th, by Mr. Root on behalf of the Sub-Committee for Drafting a Resolution regarding Submarines, and adopted by the Committee on the Limitation of Armament, is to be numbered III, and the one numbered III in yesterday's statement to the Press has been changed to IV.

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Mr. MacMurray.
#112

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: January 7, 1922.

The seventeenth meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament was held this morning, January 7, 1922, at eleven o'clock in the Pan American Union Building.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA addressed the Committee as follows:

He said that he did not wish to take the time of the Committee in the performance of an unpleasant task; as some of the Delegates knew, he was about to take his leave of them to start that afternoon on his return journey to Tokio to assume his parliamentary responsibilities. It was needless for him to say how greatly he appreciated the courtesies and consideration which he had received and the spirit of cooperation on the part of his colleagues which he had encountered. That which the Conference had already accomplished had been successful; its full accomplishment was not yet completed. In bidding adieu to his colleagues he desired to state that he would always remember with gratitude and pride the privilege it had been to sit with them at the Conference and he hoped and trusted that their paths might meet again.

THE CHAIRMAN (MR. HUGHES) said that he was sure they would all deeply regret that Prince Tokugawa had to leave them. They were indebted to him for his co-operation and he might be assured of their abiding affection and esteem. He was leaving them the most pleasant memories of his association with them in this important work and the contribution that he had made personally to the success of their efforts. The Chairman then suggested that the Committee proceed with the consideration of the resolution which had been presented with respect to the abolition of the use of asphyxiating and other poisonous gases in warfare. He then read the resolution as follows:

> The use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and all analogous liquids, materials or devices having been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world and a prohibition of such use having been declared in treaties to which a majority of the civilized Powers are parties
>
> Now to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of international law binding alike the conscience and practice of nations, the signatory Powers declare their assent to such prohibition, agree to be bound thereby between themselves and invite all other civilized nations to adhere thereto.

MR. SARRAUT said:

"I rise to express my full and frank adherence to Mr. Root's resolution. From the first we condemned the barbarous inventions and the abominable practices introduced by Germany in the late war; the new methods consisting in the use of gases, burning liquids and poisonous substances and the first thing we have to do here officially is solemnly to denounce those who took the initiative in these things. We should all hope and work for the final disappearance from warfare of these infamous practices if indeed other wars are to come, a thought that is abhorrent to me.

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Mr. MacMurray.
#113

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: January 9, 1922.

The eighteenth meeting of the Committee on the Limitation of Armament was held this morning, January 9, 1922, at eleven o'clock in the Pan American Building.

The Committee had under discussion the report of the Sub-Committee on Aircraft.

MR. SCHANZER said:

"The sub-committee of experts has come to the conclusion that there is no practical method for limiting military and naval aviation.

"The Italian member of the sub-committee was alone of the opinion that such a limitation could be obtained by limiting the number of pilots of the permanent military organizations, and since the other powers are willing to accept the conclusions of the sub-committee and a proposal aiming to the limitation of air armaments would have no chance of being accepted today, we will limit ourselves to expressing the desire that the future Conference which will be called to study and define the laws of aerial warfare, should take up again also the question of the limitation of aerial armament.

"We have always insisted on the limitation of armaments in all fields and would deem it regrettable that the competition which we have partially succeeded in excluding from naval armament, should be transferred to the dominion of military and naval aviation; this would be a serious drawback to the work of the economical reconstruction of our countries, which it is the duty of each of us to have in view."

MR. UNDERWOOD said that he had not expressed his views very much to the Conference. He was in hearty accord with what they had done. He himself believed in real disarmament, looking to the permanent peace of the world, and he would be very glad to vote for the cutting out of any instrument of war if it really affected the situation; but heavier-than-air craft and lighter-than-air craft both were used for land armament as well as sea armament. The man who was trained in one machine could fly in the other, and, in the main, the machine that might be used with land armies, with slight changes, could be used in naval warfare. He personally would be very glad to see the question of limitation of land armament taken up, but he understood the conditions that confronted them and knew that it was not probable that it would come before this Conference, for reasons that it was not necessary to go into. Therefore it did not seem to him practicable to pass resolutions in reference to the limitation of aircraft at this time. For that reason, his view was in accord with the view of the technical sub-committee.

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Mr. MacMurray.
414

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: January 27, 1922.

The nineteenth meeting of the Committee on the limitation of Armament was held this afternoon, January 27, 1922, at 4:15 o'clock, in the Pan American Building.

The Chairman (Mr. Hughes) called on Mr. Root who presented the following report of the Sub-Committee of Five on Draft, which was unanimously adopted as follows:

RESOLUTION FOR A COMMISSION OF JURISTS.

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan have agreed:-

I That a Commission composed of not more than two members representing each of the above-mentioned Powers shall be constituted to consider the following questions:-

(a) Do existing rules of International Law adequately cover new methods of attack or defense resulting from the introduction or development, since the Hague Conference of 1907, of new agencies of warfare?

(b) If not so, what changes in the existing rules ought to be adopted in consequence thereof as a part of the law of nations?

II. That notices of appointment of the members of the Commission shall be transmitted to the Government of the United States of America within three months after the adjournment of the present Conference, which after consultation with the Powers concerned will fix the day and place for the meeting of the Commission.

III. That the Commission shall be at liberty to request assistance and advice from experts in International Law and in land, naval, and aerial warfare.

IV. That the Commission shall report its conclusions to each of the Powers represented in its membership.

Those Powers shall thereupon confer as to the acceptance of the report and the course to be followed to secure the consideration of its recommendations by the other civilized Powers.

The Committee then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

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#115

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: January 9, 1922.

The eighteenth meeting of the Committee on the Limitation of Armament was held this morning, January 9, 1922, at eleven o'clock in the Pan American Building.

The Committee had under discussion the report of the Sub-Committee on Aircraft.

MR. SCHANZER said:

"The sub-committee of experts has come to the conclusion that there is no practical method for limiting military and naval aviation.

"The Italian member of the sub-committee was alone of the opinion that such a limitation could be obtained by limiting the number of pilots of the permanent military organizations, and since the other powers are willing to accept the conclusions of the sub-committee and a proposal aiming to the limitation of air armaments would have no chance of being accepted today, we will limit ourselves to expressing the desire that the future Conference which will be called to study and define the laws of aerial warfare, should take up again also the question of the limitation of aerial armament.

"We have always insisted on the limitation of armaments in all fields and would deem it regrettable that the competition which we have partially succeeded in excluding from naval armament, should be transferred to the dominion of military and naval aviation; this would be a serious drawback to the work of the economical reconstruction of our countries, which it is the duty of each of us to have in view."

MR. UNDERWOOD said that he had not expressed his views very much to the Conference. He was in hearty accord with what they had done. He himself believed in real disarmament, looking to the permanent peace of the world, and he would be very glad to vote for the cutting out of any instrument of war if it really affected the situation; but heavier-than-air craft and lighter-than-air craft both were used for land armament as well as sea armament. The man who was trained in one machine could fly in the other, and, in the main, the machine that might be used with land armies, with slight changes, could be used in naval warfare. He personally would be very glad to see the question of limitation of land armament taken up, but he understood the conditions that confronted them and knew that it was not probable that it would come before this Conference, for reasons that it was not necessary to go into. Therefore it did not seem to him practicable to pass resolutions in reference to the limitation of aircraft at this time. For that reason, his view was in accord with the view of the technical sub-committee.

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#116 = E-2

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: February 3, 1922

The twenty-first meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament was held on Friday afternoon, February 3, 1922, at 5:30 o'clock in the Pan American Building, Mr. Hughes in the Chair.

The Committee adopted the Resolution regarding a Commission to report upon the rules of international law respecting new agencies of warfare.

LORD LEE said: "Mr. Chairman, I do not like the proceedings of this committee to be closed without referring to how much we owe as a committee to the labors of one individual, a gentlemen who is not here this afternoon and of whom I therefore may speak more freely. I refer to the American chairman of the technical sub-committee which has prepared the ground for all our decisions. I refer to Col. Roosevelt. Perhaps I am entitled to speak of him especially because I have been continuously associated with him in the arduous and most successful work he has undertaken in preparing the ground for us, and I am able to testify at first hand and at short-range to how much we as a committee owe to him. Perhaps I may be permitted to recall the fact that when I first came to Washington, twenty-five years ago, seated in the same chair of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy was another Theodore Roosevelt, then comparatively unknown, who displayed to us the same zeal, enthusiasm and technical knowledge of his duties that our present chairman of that committee has displayed. Icannot help feeling that the ability and the success which Col. Roosevelt has shown in this the first of his official tasks in Washington is of a character which would not only bring joy and pride to his father's heart, but a peculiar satisfactán to all his father's old friends."

THE CHAIRMAN said that he was greatly pleased at the remarks of Lord Lee with regard to the work of Col. Roosevelt and the high commendation which Lord Lee had given he thought was richly deserved. He wished to express personally his appreciation of Col. Roosevelt's indefatigable and intelligent labors.

Thereupon, at 6 o'clock P.M., the Committee adjourned sine die.

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#117

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: January 27, 1922.

The nineteenth meeting of the Committee on the Limitation of Armament was held this afternoon, January 27, 1922, at 4:15 o'clock, in the Pan American Building.

The Chairman (Mr. Hughes) called on Mr. Root who presented the following report of the Sub-Committee of Five on Draft, which was unanimously adopted as follows:

RESOLUTION FOR A COMMISSION OF JURISTS.

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan have agreed:-

I That a Commission composed of not more than two members representing each of the above-mentioned Powers shall be constituted to consider the following questions:-

(a) Do existing rules of International Law adequately cover new methods of attack or defense resulting from the introduction or development, since the Hague Conference of 1907, of new agencies of warfare?

(b) If not so, what changes in the existing rules ought to be adopted in consequence thereof as a part of the law of nations?

II. That notices of appointment of the members of the Commission shall be transmitted to the Government of the United States of America within three months after the adjournment of the present Conference, which after consultation with the Powers concerned will fix the day and place for the meeting of the Commission.

III. That the Commission shall be at liberty to request assistance and advice from experts in International Law and in land, naval, and aerial warfare.

IV. That the Commission shall report its conclusions to each of the Powers represented in its membership.

Those Powers shall thereupon confer as to the acceptance of the report and the course to be followed to secure the consideration of its recommendations by the other civilized Powers.

The Committee then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

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#118

FOR THE PRESS: January 18,1922

Issued by the Chinese and Japanese Delegations.

The twenty-ninth meeting of the Chinese and Japanese Delegates took place at four o'clock in the afternoon of January 18,1922, in the Governing Board Room of the Pan American Union Building.

An agreement was reached on the question of the mines and the meeting took an adjournment at five thirty p.m. until three thirty o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

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#119

FOR THE PRESS: January 24, 1922.

Issued by the Chinese and Japanese Delegations.

The thirty-second meeting between the Chinese and Japanese delegates relative to Shantung took place in the Governing Board Room of the Pan American Building today, at three thirty o'clock in the afternoon.

The question of land belonging to the Chinese nationals and certain claims were taken up and the discussion will be continued at the next meeting. The meeting adjourned at six p.m. until three thirty o'clock Thursday afternoon, January 26, 1922.

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#120

FOR THE PRESS: January 13, 1922.

Issued by the Chinese and Japanese Delegations.

The twenty-fifth meeting of the Chinese and Japanese Delegates was held today at eleven o'clock a.m. in the Governing Board Room of the Pan American Union Building and the discussion on the opening of the former German leased territory of Kiaochow to foreign trade was discussed and an agreement was reached.

The meeting adjourned at half past one o'clock to meet at ten thirty o'clock Saturday morning, January 14.

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#121

FOR THE PRESS: January 16, 1922.

Issued by the Chinese and Japanese Delegations.

The twenty-seventh meeting of the Chinese and Japanese Delegates was held in the Governing Board Room of the Pan American Union Building at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

An understanding was reached as to the transfer to China by Japan of the administration of the former leased territory of Kiaochow. The question of the mines was taken up and will be continued at the next meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 1 p.m. until 10:30 tomorrow morning, January 17, 1922.

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#122

FOR THE PRESS: January 17, 1922.

Issued by the Chinese and Japanese Delegations.

The twenty-eighth meeting of the Chinese and Japanese Delegates took place at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the Governing Board Room of the Pan American Union Building.

The question of mines was discussed and the meeting adjourned at 1 p.m. until 10:30 a.m. Wednesday, January 18, 1922.

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Mr. MacMurray.
#123

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: February 3, 1922

The twenty-first meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament was held on Friday afternoon, February 3, 1922, at 5:30 o'clock in the Pan American Building, Mr. Hughes in the Chair.

The Committee adopted the resolution regarding a Commission to report upon the rules of international law respecting new agencies of warfare.

LORD LEE said: "Mr. Chairman, I do not like the proceedings of this committee to be closed without referring to how much we owe as a committee to the labors of one individual, a gentlemen who is not here this afternoon and of whom I therefore may speak more freely. I refer to the American chairman of the technical sub-committee which has prepared the ground for all our decisions. I refer to Col. Roosevelt. Perhaps I am entitled to speak of him especially because I have been continuously associated with him in the arduous and most successful work he has undertaken in preparing the ground for us, and I am able to testify at first hand and at short-range to how much we as a committee owe to him. Perhaps I may be permitted to recall the fact that when I first came to Washington, twenty-five years ago, seated in the same chair of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy was another Theodore Roosevelt, then comparatively unknown, who displayed to us the same zeal, enthusiasm and technical knowledge of his duties that our present chairman of that committee has displayed. Icannot help feeling that the ability and the success which Col. Roosevelt has shown in this the first of his official tasks in Washington is of a character which would not only bring joy and pride to his father's heart, but a peculiar satisfactán to all his father's old friends."

THE CHAIRMAN said that he was greatly pleased at the remarks of Lord Lee with regard to the work of Col. Roosevelt and the high commendation which Lord Lee had given he thought was richly deserved. He wished to express personally his appreciation of Col. Roosevelt's indefatigable and intelligent labors.

Thereupon, at 6 o'clock P.M., the Committee adjourned sine die.

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Mr. MacMurray.
#124

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: January 31, 1922.

The twentieth meeting of the Committee on the Limitation of Naval Armament was held in the Pan American Building, Tuesday afternoon, January 31, 1922, at 3:30 o'clock.

THE CHAIRMAN (H.E. HUGHES) said that he was glad to be able to report, from the Sub-Committee of Fifteen which had had in charge the consideration of the proposals relating to the Limitation of Naval Armament, that a conclusion had been reached unanimously and embodied in a proposed Naval Treaty. He presented the treaty to the Committee. It was somewhat long, and he would not attempt to read it. It had been considered, he assumed, by each Delegation as it had been passed upon by the chiefs of Delegations, with their experts, meeting in the Sub-Committee of Fifteen. Of course, if it was desired by any of the Delegates that the treaty should be reviewed at this time, article by article, that course would be taken. If he was right in the assumption that each chief of Delegation had been over the treaty with his Delegation, the Chairman assumed that the Committee could at once act upon it. The action he suggested was that the proposed form of treaty, as passed by the Sub-Committee of Fifteen, which embodied the conclusions reached with respect to the limitation of naval armament, be approved and reported to the Conference at the Plenary Session which would be held the following day. The Chairman asked if that course was agreeable. As all Delegations assented, the Chairman said it was so ordered.

MR. JUSSERAND said:

"Mr. President, I beg leave to submit to the Committee a few observations. I should have liked to have presented them some time ago, but circumstances did not permit. There were other questions that came up besides this one of naval disarmament and also it was rather difficult to explain myself without getting the necessary documents, which were not very easy to procure.

"In the course of the last few weeks the country that I have represented in America for nearly twenty years has been censured with extreme severity and I might use another word. The letters I have been receiving, the articles which I have read, the conversations in which I have taken part, all this shows us a very grave, serious misunderstanding is persisting in the minds of many as to the ideas of France, her faith and her aspirations. Many people continue to believe that although we are poor -- and we are poor for reasons of which we are not ashamed -- although we are poor that we wanted to establish a big navy, of big warships. Nothing of the kind. We were only thinking of the case when in the future that might be necessary, and when we might become less poor, in order to resume on the high seas the rank which we have ever held.

"To which I shall add: Of the countries which we expected to approve this ambition, our great, maritime neighbor was, in our opinion, to be the foremost, since there are so many chances that our fleet may prove of use to Great Britain, and none I trust that it should be harmful to her. In the course of the last century, three great wars have

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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: January 5, 1922.

The fifteenth meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament was held this afternoon, January 5, 1922, at 3:30 o'clock in the Pan American Building.

The following resolutions presented by Mr. Root, Chairman of the Sub-Committee for drafting resolutions regarding submarines were, after discussion, unanimously adopted.

I.

The Signatory Powers desiring to make more effective the rules adopted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war, declare that among those rules the following are to be deemed an established part of international law:

1. A merchant vessel must be ordered to submit to visit and search to determine its character before it can be seized.

A merchant vessel must not be attacked unless it refuse to submit to visit and search after warning, or to proceed as directed after seizure.

A merchant vessel must not be destroyed unless the crew and passengers have been first placed in safety.

2. Belligerent submarines are not under any circumstances exempt from the universal rules above stated; and if a submarine can not capture a merchant vessel in conformity with these rules the existing law of nations requires it to desist from attack and from seizure and to permit the merchant vessel to proceed unmolested.

II.

The Signatory Powers invite all other civilized Powers to express their assent to the foregoing statement of established law so that there may be a clear public understanding throughout the world of the standards of conduct by which the public opinion of the world is to pass judgment upon future belligerents.

III.

The Signatory Powers recognize the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers without violating, as they were violated in the recent war of 1914-1918, the requirements universally accepted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants, and to the end that the prohibition of the use of submarines as commerce destroyers shall be universally accepted as a part of the law of nations they now accept that prohibition as henceforth binding as between themselves and they invite all other nations to adhere thereto.

The Committee then adjourned until January 6, 1922, at 11 A.M.

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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

3

January 6, 1922.

Memorandum for the Press:

The resolution submitted today, January 6th, by Mr. Root on behalf of the Sub-Committee for Drafting a Resolution regarding Submarines, and adopted by the Committee on the Limitation of Armament, is to be numbered III, and the one numbered III in yesterday's statement to the Press has been changed to IV.

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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

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FOR THE PRESS. January 6, 1921.

The sixteenth meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament was held this morning, January 6, 1922, at 11 A. M., in the Pan-American Building. After discussion, the following resolution presented by Mr. Root regarding submarines, was unanimously adopted:

"The Signatory Powers, desiring to insure the enforcement of the humane rules of existing law declared by them with respect to attacks upon and the seizure and destruction of merchant ships further declare that any person in the service of any Power who shall violate any of those rules, whether or not such person is under orders of a governmental superior, shall be deemed to have violated the laws of war and shall be liable to trial and punishment as if for an act of piracy and may be brought to trial before the civil or military authorities of any Power within the jurisdiction of which he may be found".

The Chairman (Mr. Hughes) said that he now desired to bring to the attention of the Committee the question of the use of gases, or what had been called chemical warfare. The Committee would recall that a sub-committee, composed of members representing the five Powers, had been appointed to consider this question. He was advised that this committee agreed--their memorandum states "more or less unanimously"--on certain points. He would read their memorandum, stating the points thus agreed upon:

"The Committee agreed more or less unanimously on the following points:

"(a) Chemical warfare gases have such power against unprepared armies, that no nation dare risk entering into an agreement which an unscrupulous enemy might break if he found his opponents unprepared to use gases both offensively and defensively.

"(b) Since many high explosives produce warfare gases or gases which are the same in their effects on men, any attempt to forbid the use of warfare gases would cause misunderstandings at once in war. That is, one or both sides would in the first battle find men dead or injured from gas. The doubt would at once arise whether gas is actually being used as such, or whether the casualties were due to high explosive gases. This could be made the excuse to launch a heavy attack with warfare gases in every form.

"(c) Research which may discover additional warfare gases cannot be prohibited, restricted, or supervised.

"(d) Due to the increasing large peace time use of several warfare gases, it is impossible to restrict the

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Mr. MacMurray.

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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: January 5, 1922.

The fifteenth meeting of the Committee on Limitation of Armament was held this afternoon, January 5, 1922, at 3:30 o'clock in the Pan American Building.

The following resolutions presented by Mr. Root, Chairman of the Sub-Committee for drafting resolutions regarding submarines were, after discussion, unanimously adopted.

I.

The Signatory Powers desiring to make more effective the rules adopted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war, declare that among those rules the following are to be deemed an established part of international law:

1. A merchant vessel must be ordered to submit to visit and search to determine its character before it can be seized.

A merchant vessel must not be attacked unless it refuse to submit to visit and search after warning, or to proceed as directed after seizure.

A merchant vessel must not be destroyed unless the crew and passengers have been first placed in safety.

2. Belligerent submarines are not under any circumstances exempt from the universal rules above stated; and if a submarine can not capture a merchant vessel in conformity with these rules the existing law of nations requires it to desist from attack and from seizure and to permit the merchant vessel to proceed unmolested.

II.

The Signatory Powers invite all other civilized Powers to express their assent to the foregoing statement of established law so that there may be a clear public understanding throughout the world of the standards of conduct by which the public opinion of the world is to pass judgment upon future belligerents.

III.

The Signatory Powers recognize the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers without violating, as they were violated in the recent war of 1914-1918, the requirements universally accepted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants, and to the end that the prohibition of the use of submarines as commerce destroyers shall be universally accepted as a part of the law of nations they now accept that prohibition as henceforth binding as between themselves and they invite all other nations to adhere thereto.

The Committee then adjourned until January 6, 1922, at 11 A.M.

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FOR THE PRESS: January 4, 1922.

Issued by the Chinese and the Japanese Delegations.

The Japanese Delegation, having received instructions from Tokio on the subject of the Shantung Railway, the Chinese-Japanese conversations relating to the Shantung question were resumed at 5 P.M., Wednesday, January 4, 1922, in the Governing Board Room of the Pan American Union Building. The meeting adjourned at 7 o'clock P.M. until tomorrow when discussions will be completed.

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FOR THE PRESS: January 5, 1922.

Issued by the Chinese and the Japanese Delegations.

The nineteenth meeting of the Chinese and Japanese Delegates on the subject of the Shantung question was held in the Governing Board Room of the Pan American Building Thursday afternoon, January 5, 1922, at 5:30 o'clock. The discussion on the Shantung Railway was continued. The meeting adjourned at eight o'clock until three o'clock tomorrow afternoon, January 6, 1922.

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#131

FOR THE PRESS: January 13, 1922.

Issued by the Chinese and Japanese Delegations.

The twenty-fifth meeting of the Chinese and Japanese Delegates was held today at eleven o'clock a.m. in the Governing Board Room of the Pan American Union Building and the discussion on the opening of the former German leased territory of Kiaochow to foreign trade was discussed and an agreement was reached.

The meeting adjourned at half past one o'clock to meet at ten thirty o'clock Saturday morning, January 14.

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#132

FOR THE PRESS: REVISED COPY January 6, 1922.

Issued by the Chinese and the Japanese Delegations.

The twentieth meeting of the Chinese and Japanese Delegates was held at three o'clock in the afternoon in the Governing Board Room of the Pan American Union Building. Discussions on the Shantung Railway question were continued.

The Japanese Delegates proposed a railway loan agreement plan for the settlement of this question on the basis of the terms of ordinary railway loan agreements entered into by China with various foreign capitalists during recent years, namely, on the following general lines:

1. The term of the loan shall be fixed at fifteen years while China shall retain an option of redeeming the whole outstanding liabilities upon six months' notice after five years from the date of the agreement.

2. A Japanese Traffic Manager and Chief Accountant shall be engaged in the service of the Shantung Railway.

3. The details of the financial arrangement shall be worked out at Peking between the representatives of the two parties to the loan.

This plan was not found acceptable to the Chinese Delegation.

The Chinese Delegates, on their part, proposed the following two alternative plans:

1. China to make a cash payment for the railway and its appurtenant properties with a single deposit in a bank of a third Power at a specified date either before the transfer of the properties or when such transfer is effected.

2. China to make a deferred payment either in Treasury Notes or notes of the Chinese Bankers' Union secured upon the revenue of the railway properties, extending over a period of twelve years with an option on the part of China at any time after three years upon giving six months' notice to pay all the outstanding liabilities. The first installment to be paid on the day on which the transfer of the railway and properties is completed.

China to select and employ in the service of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway a district engineer of Japanese nationality.

Neither of these plans was found acceptable to the Japanese Delegates in the present form.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m., sine die, pending further developments.

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CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

FOR THE PRESS: January 31, 1922.

The twentieth meeting of the Committee on the Limitation of Naval Armament was held in the Pan American Building, Tuesday afternoon, January 31, 1922, at 3:30 o'clock.

THE CHAIRMAN (MR. HUGHES) said that he was glad to be able to report, from the Sub-Committee of Fifteen which had had in charge the consideration of the proposals relating to the Limitation of Naval Armament, that a conclusion had been reached unanimously and embodied in a proposed Naval Treaty. He presented the treaty to the Committee. It was somewhat long, and he would not attempt to read it. It had been considered, he assumed, by each Delegation as it had been passed upon by the chiefs of Delegations, with their experts, meeting in the Sub-Committee of Fifteen. Of course, if it was desired by any of the Delegates that the treaty should be reviewed at this time, article by article, that course would be taken. If he was right in the assumption that each chief of Delegation had been over the treaty with his Delegation, the Chairman assumed that the Committee could at once act upon it. The action he suggested was that the proposed form of treaty, as passed by the Sub-Committee of Fifteen, which embodied the conclusions reached with respect to the limitation of naval armament, be approved and reported to the Conference at the Plenary Session which would be held the following day. The Chairman asked if that course was agreeable. As all Delegations assented, the Chairman said it was so ordered.

MR. JUSSERAND said:

"Mr. President, I beg leave to submit to the Committee a few observations. I should have liked to have presented them some time ago, but circumstances did not permit. There were other questions that came up besides this one of naval disarmament and also it was rather difficult to explain myself without getting the necessary documents, which were not very easy to procure.

"In the course of the last few weeks the country that I have represented in America for nearly twenty years has been censured with extreme severity and I might use another word. The letters I have been receiving, the articles which I have read, the conversations in which I have taken part, all this shows us a very grave, serious misunderstanding is persisting in the minds of many as to the ideas of France, her faith and her aspirations. Many people continue to believe that although we are poor -- and we are poor for reasons of which we are not ashamed -- although we are poor that we wanted to establish a big navy, of big warships. Nothing of the kind. We were only thinking of the case when in the future that might be necessary, and when we might become less poor, in order to resume on the high seas the rank which we have ever held.

"To which I shall add: of the countries which we expected to approve this ambition, our great, maritime neighbor was, in our opinion, to be the foremost, since there are so many chances that our fleet may prove of use to Great Britain, and vice versa that it should be harmful to her. In the course of the last century, three great wars have

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Ex. Chinese [illegible]

SUGGESTED ORDER OF AGREEMENTS.

1. Transfer of former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow.

2. Public Properties.

3. Withdrawal of Japanese Troops from Shantung.

4. The Maritime Customs at Tsingtao.

5. The Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway.

6. The Extensions of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway.

7. The Mines in Shantung.

8. Purchase of Salt Industry by China.

9. Former German submarine cables and Japanese wireless stations.

10. Vested Rights of Foreigners.

11. Opening of Tsingtao as a Self-Opened Port.

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AMERICAN DELEGATION

CONFERENCE ON THE
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ADDITIONAL REPORT ON

SUBMARINES

ADOPTED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

January 6, 1922.